THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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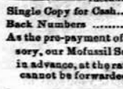
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Fort, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, Fort, Bombay.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c., &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

FOR SURAT.

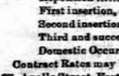


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUNNCOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 10th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

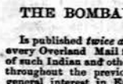


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons, Register. Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M.

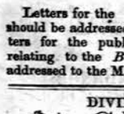
For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N.B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 10th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakapara's walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 10th April 1863.

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TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET FROM THE 15TH PROXIMO.—A large commodious and airy Upper Storied House, with Godown and Stable, situated No. 39 Bater House Lane. Rent moderate. Will be adopted for an Office or Bank, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

23rd March 1863.

TO LET.—A new, commodious, and airy HOUSE, situated at Hormusjee Bomonjee Lane, near the Town Barracks, suitable for a large Office. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOOLLENWALLA, next to Dr. Dallas, Solicitor's Office.

TO LET.—PROSPECT COTTAGE, Camballa Hill. For particulars, enquire of Messrs. HERNJEERHOY MUNCHERJEE, No. 7, Apollo Street.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

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October 16th 1862.

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Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.

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contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats or Caps* as well a the *Air Chamber Helmets,* and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant-General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

Wanted.

WANTED BOARD AND LODGING.—By a single gentleman, with a European family at Byculla or Chinchpoogly. Address "T. M." care of Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette,* Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CHARLES STEVENS BUDGETT, ceased in our firm on 19th March 1863.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee, and Kamptee.

BOMBAY MEDICINE SOCIETY.—The affairs of this Society having been wound up (for the reasons which are explained in printed Circulars which may be had on application to the undersigned) the amounts due to the respective Shareholders will be paid by the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. Nicol & Co., on and after the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 and 2.

J. W. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

28th March 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which the Jumna River Pontoon Flotilla was constructed, is prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgements to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have not already settled will hit unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, until the 20th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz :—

Receiving Ship *Ajdaha,*
Steamer *Semiramis,*
Steamer *Berenice,*

with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running Rigging, Anchors and Chain Cables, &c. Also, 4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 3 Tubular Boilers, propeller shafts and other appertenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.

The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1846, Copper and Iron fastened and Coppered and has been decked with Teak.

The Paddle Steamer *Berenice,* is of Teak, having been rebuilt in Bombay in 1849 ; burthen 664 tons, Coppered and Copper fastened. The Engines are by ROBERT NAPIER, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Tubular Boilers. This Vessel has stowage for 16 days coal, and a complete condensing apparatus for making fresh water.

The Paddle Steamer *Semiramis,* is of Teak, she was built in Bombay in 1842, and has been thoroughly rebuilt in 1861. burthen 960 tons, with Engines, Boilers, &c. complete. Coppered and Copper fastened. The Engines are by GEORGE FORRESTER of Liverpool, of 300 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Copper Boilers (weighing about 75 Tons more or less) she is fitted with a fresh water condensing apparatus, and has stowage for 20 days coal. The whole Machinery is in good working order.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered is to be sent with the Tender, and good security given by the Tenderer for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within 20 days from the day the offer is accepted by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessels and Engines resold at the risk and loss of the Tenderer.

A list of the Duplicate Machinery belonging to the above Vessels, may be had on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The Steamer *Ajdaha* and *Berenice* are now lying in the Harbour, where they can be inspected at any time on application from the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Tenderer will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay, I. N. Storekeeper's Office, 24th March 1863.

Business Announcements.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box striking at the same time.

This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition in 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at Rs. 10 each.

The Raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled up and the money paid. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds,* amongst which they mention the following :—

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Turning Chisels, ½ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
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Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	12
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	,,	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 ,,	,,	1	2
Do. do do. 7 ,,	,,	1	4
Do. do do. 8 ,,	,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do do. do. No. 2	,,	21	0
Do. do do. do. No. 3	,,	23	0
Do. do do. Single Edge, No. 1	,,	18	0
Do. do do. do. No. 2	,,	20	0
Do. do do. do. No. 3	,,	22	0

Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.

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Do. with Lamp-posts	,,	100	0
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Do. do. do. Leads	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	,,	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes	per quart	2	0
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Do. Pressure, Foolscap size	,,	50	0
Do. do. Letter do.	,,	10	0
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Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	per box	0	8
Do. do. do. Leads	,,	1	4
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	,,	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	10
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	12
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Bass Brooms	,,	3	0
White wash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	8
Carriage Mops	,,	1	4
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	6
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces	,,	20	0
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	,,	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	,,	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	,,	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	,,	10	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	,,	12	8
Hanging do. do. do.	,,	10	8
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OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 21st Mar. 1863.	From 22nd to 27th Mar. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	30,449	1,774	32,223
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,193	15	4,208

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 31st March 1863.	From 1st to 7th April 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	27,049½	1,605	¼	28,654½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,187½	5	...	4,192½

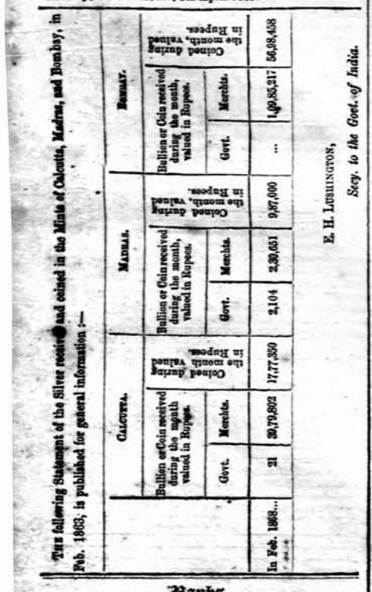
EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 31st March 1863.	From 1st to 7th April 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,965	...	25,965
" 1862-63	23,232½	271½	23,504
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	29	...	29
" 1862-63	3,438½	13½	3,592

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 1ST TO 7TH APRIL 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62	
None.	
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *John Bright*	120
Per Steamer *Ottawa*	165
Total	285

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
* During the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)
E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 8th April 1863.



Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for months of Travel—first at Six Continent and to Europe, Overland	at 1day's sight	1s. 11d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts unde £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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Bankers.

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland }

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
" " 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" " 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" " 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" " 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" " On demand..... }
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. }

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 9th April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 2nd April 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 0¼d. per Rp.
" 3 Do. Do. .....2s. 0d. "
" On Demand .....1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight.....frs. 2-56 cts. "
" 3 Do. Do. ..... " 2-53 " "
" On Demand ..... " 2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase, or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 "
Do. do. do. do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable on London and Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, } The Bank of England.
} The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 8	Nerbudda	Nacoda	Siam Jan. 20.
9	North	Brown	Aden March 19.
	Berenice (s)	Arabin	Vaux Tomb Apr. 8.
	Salsette, (s)	King	Suez 28 March, and Aden April 3.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
April 9	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	Arandel	Broadfoot	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Tapter*, to Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Hyel; and one hundred and fifty-one natives.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Two hundred and nine natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—One hundred and thirty natives.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—Major General Honner; Lieut. Cruickshank; Lieut. Reid; and eight natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Brig *Hamedobuz*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo.
Brig *Hydroos*, Nacoda, bound to Ryahpatam.

COMMENCED LOADINGS.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *John Steuart*, for Liverpool.
Barque *Royal Victoria*, for Colombo and Cochin.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 9TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—18 cases Personal Effects, and 3 packages Furnitures, Rustomjee Pestonjee; 19 bales Munjeets, 65 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs., Canjee Jeatha.

Pride of the Ocean.—2 cases Work Boxes; 1 bundle Silk Umbrellas, Pochawjee Framjee and Co.; 22 bales Cow Hides, 150 corges, Ebram Ramjee; 112 packages Coffee, 168 cwt., Bhimjee Kessowjee and Co.; 1 case Tiger Skins and Birds Stuffs; 1 case Works, J. W. Wright; 22 cases Cupoorcatchree, 44 cwt., Bhimjee Kessowjee and Co.

Prince Consort.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,785 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., Remington and Co.; 251 cases Dry Ginger, 310 cwt., Esurdass Hurkeesondass; Loose Sapanwood, 300 cwt., Runchore Narronjee

For Liverpool.

Coronet.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Finlay Clark and Co.

Frenchman.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt; 300 packages Hemp, 225 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Anna Dorothea.—800 bundles Gall, 400 cwt. Jeatha Vullubjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cowasjee Byramjee.

Tiger.—486 bags Linseed, 729 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

King of Algeria.—200 bales Cotton, 706 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Palrox Luckmedass; 200 bales Munjeets, 662 cwt. 4s lbs. Gaddum and Co.

Herald.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Caroline.—105 bales Cotton, 337½ cwt., Nanjee Sadaye; 96 bales Cotton, 276 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy; 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Munjee Hansjee.

Almora.—305 bales Cotton, 1,067½ cwt., Luckmedass Khimjee; 102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Hema Arjoon; 150 bales Cotton, 530 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Dewjee Muckany; 210 packages Munjeets, 250 cwt., Dharsy Bhimjee; 19 bales Wool, 57 cwt., Venacek and Furreed.

City of Agra.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Macnee and Co.

Belooche.—23 bales Wool, 69 cwt. Courjee Jeatha.

James Russell.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., N. B. Mody and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 1094 bales Cotton, 3834 cwt., Tulukchund Hokumchund; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Kessowjee Petamber; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Sewlall Motecelall.

Tudor.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Ocean Empress.—4 bags Ground Nuts Kernal, Ralli Brothers.

Black Eagle.—2,000 bales Cotton, 7000 cwt., John Clover and Co.; 635 bundles Gall, 267½ cwt., Samjee Geegee.

Magnolia.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Lilies.—500 bundles Bhoysingseed 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

John Steuart.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., W. and A. Graham and Co.

Adriatic.—112 bales Cotton, 392 cwt., Hormusjee Pestonjee.

Oambay.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Tomogonops.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 776 bundles Coiryarn, 75 cwt., Khatesy Runchore.

For Havre.

Chanaral.—36 bales Cotton, 117 cwt., F. Chambers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Morarbhoy Vizbhookun; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhanjee Morarjee; 36½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Muttaybhoy Ameerjee; 55 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 25 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, B. H. Cama; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghaie.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Luckmerow Mullarrow; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 12½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 43 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

For Foochow.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, C. Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

For Penang.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—1 box Company's Rupees 1,800 Forbes and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—5 bags Cardamoms, 4½ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee; 1 box Pearls, and 1 bundle Piece goods, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 1 case Working Boxes, Dadabhoy Pallonjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benarez.*—4 bundles Silk, 280 lbs., Kaykusro Merwan; 2 bundles Shawls 60 pieces Hajee Momud Bauker; 1 package Shawls, 19 pieces Hajee Mirza Shuffee Misky; 8 bundles Silk, 600 lbs., Hajee Mirza Suffer Misky; 4 bundles Silk, 495 lbs., Hajee Zunel Abadeen; 11 bundles Silk, 867 lbs., Hajee Abjool Hosen Babany.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benarez.*—7 cases Shawls, 111 pieces, A. H. Huschke and Co.: 11 cases C. Shawls, 169 pieces Myadass Ramchund; 2 chests 33 pieces, Sewnath Panalall; 19 chests 137 pieces, Heranund Lalchund; 3 chests 34 pieces, Kootoobdin Purashu; 8 chests 180 pieces, Ameerchund Curumchund; 4 chests 44 pieces, Azeez Abdool Sobhan; 4 chests 58 pieces, Jaynarron Dhunraz; 1 chest 7 pieces, Satedin Golam Hosen; 1 chest 72 pieces, Chooneeram Jesraz; 1 chest 9 pieces, Guneesdass Balaroy.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benarez.*—1 box Real Pearls, Cullandass Kirparam.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson ... Bombay.
*946 Aucland, (paddle)... ... ... Bombay.
Augusta, (screw)... ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Crasow ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ...
360 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley... Persian Gulf.
534 Comus, (p. gun-boat), Seibly ... ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Troilope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge .. Bombay.
*1022 Dalhousie, (screw), ... Bombay.
*387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)... ... ... Bombay.
*225 Euphrates, ... Bombay.
*495 Falkland, 12 (corvette)... ... ... Bombay.
*1459 Feroze, 13 (paddle), ... Calcutta.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang... Bombay.
309 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) ... ... Kurrachee.
290 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
757 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale ... Aden.
*167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
*449 Pleiad, (scre

of London, by providing any other points of attraction. There were no fire-works, no suburban illuminations, the Parks were empty, dark and silent, the Houses of Parliament, Victoria Tower excepted frowned in gloomy obscurity, the dense masses of people "on pleasure bent" were forced into a narrow space. The adventures of those who went out in carriages are generally of one cast. They got into a hopeless block at a place whence no illumination was visible, and stayed there until morning. Pedestrians fared best, and if they could sustain the fatigue of the undertaking, after a slow progress of many hours, saw all that was to be seen. The day after brought sad revelations of the results of mismanagement, in the melancholy details of death and suffering which hushed the public rejoicing. Six women and three infants were trampled to death, and a hundred cases of severe injuries were reported. Since then two more deaths have taken place, and the number of amputations is great. The fact is, London is not a fitting scene for such demonstrations, and it is to be hoped this is the last time general illuminations will be permitted within the city. On learning the sad calamity which clouded the General Joy, the Queen and the Prince of Wales have commanded an enquiry into the circumstances of the families involved in this misfortune, and promised them relief. The arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales in London, previous to a visit to their seat in Norfolk is expected today. Bridal presents of extraordinary magnificence are still pouring in, upon the young Princess, whose wedding sun indeed shines brightly, and who commences her English career with a plenitude of popularity, which, it is to be hoped, she may long retain. Lord Derby's prophecy that this would be a "humdrum session" continues to be verified, and that the prophet is at present the victim of an unusually severe and prolonged attack of the gout, aids the augury. There is an utter absence of enterprise on the Opposition Benches, and great discontent reigns throughout all the ranks of the Conservative reaction. The delicate anxiety touching Lord Palmerston's health, which prevailed during the first fortnight of the Session, has died away through the sense of its own absurdity. I heard the noble Lord deliver his speech on the affairs of Greece last Monday. Certainly, the House no longer felt itself enchained by the easy energetic eloquence, which in the days of Don Pacifico, kept its attention fixed "from the dusk of one day to the dawn of another." But I have not heard Lord Palmerston speak for several years past with anything like the spirit, the fluency, and the buoyancy which he exhibited on this occasion, and if one were to reason of the state of his general faculties by the ease and power with which he dealt with a not very strong case on this occasion, there is no reason why he may not be Premier in 1873. His success may perhaps best be measured by the silence of all the other great lights of the House. From an opposition point of view, there was certainly room to regard the cession of the Ionian Islands as "a blunder of the sudden," and the various attempts of Lord Russell to find a Greek King as failures far from creditable to British diplomacy. But Mr. Disraeli's gall refused to overflow, and even Mr. Bright did not see any advantage in pointing the moral by advising the surrender of Malta and Gibraltar. The new combination, alluded to by Premier, and which is at present undergoing the manipulation of the Foreign Office, is the candidature of a younger brother of the Princess of Wales, who, being only sixteen, will not, it is hoped, refuse the honour. The wisdom of sending a Prince of sixteen with a Council of Regency to govern such a kingdom as Greece is doubtful enough. But there is literally no eligible person to be had, and there are abundant symptoms that the revolution is becoming a republican character. Those are not wanting who maintain that Republican Institutions are after all the most suitable to the Greek character, but the American war has deepened the European prejudice in favour of Royalty, and Lord Russell has been pleased to make his sponsorship the condition of the cession of the Ionian Islands. So the lucky Danish-German family of Prince Christian which has given a future Queen to England and which is to give a future Empress to all the Russias seems destined also to give a King to Greece. Prince Alfred, sublimely unmindful of the honors so lavishly proffered to him, was hardly able to raise his head from the pillow when he insisted on having a Board of officers summoned, and passed his examination for Lieutenant with which rank he returns to England forthwith. I may add aprops of the professional pursuits of the royal family that Prince Arthur, who is destined for the army, is at present studying, as diligently as his years will permit, artillery practice at Woolwich, and regularly attends the Armstrong and Whitworth experiments at Shoeburyness. Among the Parliamentary Papers forwarded to you by this Mail is one, which promises to give a new and extraordinary impetus to the arduous controversy of Rifled guns against Floating Batteries. The admiralty has come forth in favor of wooden vessels cased in armour against iron vessels, and the commotion in scientific society is inordinate. The authority of Mr. Drepuis de Some, the great French naval architect, is cited by Admiral Robinson in support of his position. But I have heard on excellent authority that the French man's opinion is quite the other way, and that he only built *La Gloire* in that style, because it was a first experiment and in deference to the Emperor's wish, not that his own conviction had always been in favour of iron vessels built exclusively of metal; and that all the new French Armoured ships are being and will be built without an ounce of wood.

The cause of Poland makes steady progress within and without the ancient Kingdom. The insurrection has now progressed so far that the authority of the dictator Langiewicz seems to be solidly established through more than half of the Russian provinces, and his army is in so far advanced a state of armament that a general engagement is from day to day expected close to the Gallecian frontier. The withdrawal of Mieroslawski from the movement and his return to Paris, though a serious loss to the insurrection on its military aspect, shows that it must be controlled with great discretion, for Mieroslawski had retired because his extreme revolutionary ideas, in some respects of a socialist character, were thought likely to prejudice the cause in the eyes of the nobility, and landed proprietors. Langiewicz commanded a brigade under Garibaldi on his Sicilian expedition, and was afterwards Colonel of the Polish Legion in the Italian service, otherwise he was a comparatively unknown man. But the extraordinary skill and energy he has displayed in conducting the insurrection for a period now exceeding two months amply warrant the confidence reposed in him. There is little doubt that he has actually rejected a proposal made by the Russian Government to restore the autonomy of Poland as it stood after the adoption of the Treaty of Vienna. And this result at least, it is hoped, may be obtained by the arms of the insurrection backed by diplomatic intervention. At present French diplomacy is exceedingly active, and professes itself grievously dissatisfied with the conduct of the English Government. You will read the report of the French Commission of the Senate, and it is impossible to deny that there is some force in the objection of M. Larabit. But as a matter of fact England will not fight for an idea, and strongly suspects that France's first idea is the Rhine frontier than Polish liberty. The French Government within the last week seems to have redoubled its activity at the Court of Vienna; but with what result is as yet unknown. The one Emperor is a man of as sudden decisions as the others; and it is not by any means impossible that the conqueror and conquered of Solferino may draw still on the same side next time in a war that would cripple Russia and maim 'Prussia'.

The American news is only of third rate importance. There are no battles. Vicksburgh once more has proved superior to her besiegers. General Stuart keeps the Potomac Army on the alert, and Congress signalises its close by passing a Conscription Act, a Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, a Privateering Act, and an Act of Indemnity to the President. In commemoration of which wise transactions gold went up to 74 premium and silver to 66, but have since subsided 14 per cent each.

Despairing of any immediate result Lancashire begins to think of emigration seriously

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS of March 12 and 19.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain H. W. King, arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon with English Mails of the above dates on board. She left Suez on the 28th March at 6-27 P.M., arrived at Aden on the 2nd April at 11-53 P.M., and left the following day at 8-20 A.M.

PASSENGERS:

From Southampton—Mrs. Humble; Miss E Thompson; Mrs. A. A. Dennis; Miss Crawford; Mr J. H. Crawford; Mr. J. Macreath; Mr. A. A. Williams; Mr. John Stewart; Mr. Harry James; Mrs. Ann Robson and two children; Mr. Eward Hawkes; Mr. Thomas Adam; Mr. Benjamin T. Little; Mr. Fraser; Capt. Finch's Native female servant; Armourer Sergeants D. McKenacher, and J. Pope; Messrs. J. Hatgood, R. Kyle, and W. T. Lewis, P. and O. Co.'s service.

From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Peniston; Capt. Williams; Mr. H. A. Knoop; and Mr. B. F. F. Farnham.

From Suez.—Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff.

From Aden.—Mr. Hormusjee; Mrs. Manockjee, and servant; Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, and family; and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw's family.

SHIPPING AT SUEZ.—H. J. T. M. Steamer *Hermione*, Gunboat *Curieuse* and a French transport; P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo* and *Sultan*, and Messageries Imperiales Steamer *Donnai*.

SHIPPING AT ADEN.—M. I. S. S. *Cambodge*; H. M. Steamer *Pantaloon*, the Corvette *Hornet*, H. M. I. N. Steamer *Victoria*, P. and O. Steamer *Simla* and *Benares*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

SIR CHARLES WOOD has conceded the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the grievances of the officers of the Indian army. Lords Ellenborough and Dalhousie, and Lord Hotham and Mr. Henley will probably be nominated commissioners. A committee of officers is to be appointed to watch the proceedings of the commissioners.

Earl Russell has addressed the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Vienna, calling attention to the violation of its provisions by Russia.

The Russians have been again defeated in an engagement with the Poles on March 16. Governor Nazimoff has ordered the arrest of 300 landed proprietors in Lithuania. Refugees are joining the insurgents in large numbers. General Langiewicz has assumed the office of military Dictator, with the assent of the Provisional Government. The civil administration is also provided for. The Archbishop of Warsaw, and other members of the State Council and the municipality, have thrown up their offices.

By a telegram received this morning we learn that the public functionaries of Lithuania have sent in their resignation *en masse*.

A great battle took place in Tennessee on the 5th March, in which the Federals were defeated. Vicksburg will be reported to be abandoned. A secession demonstration has taken place at New Jersey, at which the employment of negroes was denounced. A force of 5000 negroes, to be led by whites, was in training in the North for an expedition to raise the slaves. Congress has reported against foreign mediation, and adopted a resolution to prosecute the war till the South is subdued. A Confederate privateer has captured and burned a ship bound for New York with a cargo worth one million of dollars. Congress has passed a bill rendering void all loans of gold above par. Immense excitement in New York. Great fluctuation and fall in gold. Last quotation 55 per cent.

The Greek National Assembly has appointed a committee to deliberate on the question of the accession to the throne. Disturbances in favour of the restoration of the Bavarian dynasty have broken out in several places.

Sir James Outram died at Pau on March 11.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army; Lieutenant-General James Perry, Madras Infantry—Lieutenant G. H. E. Howard, of the late 24th Bengal Native Infantry.

Miscellaneous: Sir William Stevenson, K. C. B.—Serjeant Wrangham.

Narvaez has been dismissed, and the formation of the new Spanish Cabinet transferred to Miraflores.

Several deaths and many serious accidents have occurred from the pressure of the crowd in the city on the night of the rejoicings for the royal marriage. The necessity of amalgamating the city and metropolitan police has been urged in Parliament.

The Austrian Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved by the President of the Council.

A great meeting in favor of Poland has been held in the City of London, and resolutions adopted recommending the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with Russia till justice be done to Poland.

Several arrests have been made at Palermo in consequence of the discovery of a Mazzinian conspiracy.

The Spanish government has prohibited a public meeting in Madrid in favour of the Poles.

A motion by Mr. Lindsay in the House of Commons condemning the building of wooden vessels plated with iron was defeated by a majority of 6.

The health of Prince Alfred is completely restored.

The distress in Lancashire is still decreasing

A scheme for a railway over the Simplon has been submitted to the Emperor of the French, and will be officially laid before the governments of France, Switzerland, and Italy.

A stoppage of the express trains has taken place on the Warsaw and Vienna Railway.

The retirement of Mr. Spooner, M.P. for North Warwickshire, is reported.

The inquiry into the loss of the Colombo is concluded. The Captain has been acquitted.

Lady Westbury, the wife of the Lord Chancellor, died on the 17th March.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to Windsor.

Noah Austin, the Oxford murderer, has confessed to the crime of which he was found guilty.

A Confederate government loan for £3,000,000 at a fixed price of 90, with an option to the holder of taking cotton at 6d. per pound, has been issued. It is likely to be a success, and is quoted at 3 premium.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 19.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, Rs. 11¼. 30 days 2s. Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0d.; 30 days', 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112½.

Indian Five per Cents., 108¾.

Consols for Money, 92¼; 92¼ for April 8.

Bank of England rate of discount 4 per cent.

Money Market continues firm.

Stock Markets inactive.

Produce Markets quiet. Tea and Silk dull. Indigo remains flat. Sugar and Rice steady. Saltpetre in fair request. Jute mere active. Cutch 26s. per cwt. Shellac steady,

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 84s. 6d. to 89s.; good middling 89s. 6d. to 91s. 6d.; fine middling, 92s. to 94s. per cwt. Market active.

Linseed quiet at 64s. 6d. to 68s. for Calcutta; Bombay seed is quoted at 71s.: Rapeseed is held at 69s. for Calcutta; Bombay Guzerat, 77s. to 78s. per quarter; market dull.

Cocoa-nut Oil quiet at £51 for Ceylon, and at £53 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 26d. per lb.; fair Broach, 17¼d. fair Dhollera, 17½d, per lb. Market steady.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 14s. 6d. per piece 84lbs., 17s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 3d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 26d. to 27d. per lb. Market firmer.

THE LOSS OF THE COLOMBO.—JUDICIAL VERDICT.

THE inquiry before Mr. Selfe, the magistrate, into the loss of the Colombo, was concluded yesterday. The principal point considered by the court was the cause of the vessel being wrecked on the 17th of November last. The island of Minicoy on which the Colombo struck is 32 miles to the northward of the supposed position of the ship at the time she struck, at 6-20 in the morning, and within seven or eight minutes after land was first sighted. Agreeing with the allowance made for lateral currents by Captain Farquhar on leaving Point de Galle on the afternoon of the 17th of November, the court was of opinion that such an extraordinary deviation as 32 miles to the northward of the supposed position of the vessel could only be ascribed to the influence of an unusually strong current. In returning Captain Farquhar his certificate, the court expressed an opinion that the conduct of the engineer in charge at the time of the wreck had been neglected in not throwing off the expansion gear on receiving the order, just previous to the vessel striking, to "turn astern full speed," by which two or three minutes of precious time were lost, although it did not appear in evidence that the wreck would have been avoided had the order been instantly obeyed. The court also expressed its approbation of the conduct of Captain Farquhar, and his officers and crew, in saving the lives of the whole of the passengers, and recovering the mails and cargo on board.—*Home News, March 19.*

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 27th MARCH.

(*Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, *Thursday night, 19th March.*

News from America to the sixth March.

There was a panic in the money market.

New York Gold was at 149 but rose to 154.

The Confederates have gained a victory at Springhill, Tennesse, by Vandoru over Cockburn, the battle lasted all day, the Federal infantry reported all killed or captured.

In the French Senate Count Walewski and Prince Napoleon energetically defended the Polish cause.

Prince Napoleon urges armed intervention.

The Government complains of the imprudent language used.

With further experiments at Shrewburyness, an Armstrong 300-pounder sent shell through 18 inches of teak and iron.

A Confederate Cotton loan of three millions sterling has been issued.

LONDON, *27th March.*

Langewiecz completely defeated by the Russians; he escaped across the Austrian frontier.

The Polish insurrection is nevertheless extending.

The Poles have achieved a victory at Korim, Prince Kittgenstein captured.

News from America to the fourteenth March, but no fresh events.

Gold at New York fifty-nine premium.

The Prime Minister of Italy, Farini, has resigned.

Liverpool Cotton market firmer, best Surats seventeen pence three farthings.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, *25th March.*

Cotton market unchanged.

Manufactures unchanged.

LONDON, *26th March.*

Demand for Cotton limited. Market firm.

Dhollera, seventeen pence.

Sawginned, nineteen pence.

Sales, 24,000 bales.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 16.

OFFICERS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.

CAPTAIN JERVIS would ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Government had determined to appoint a royal commission to inquire whether the guarantee given to the officers of the late East India Company's army by Parliament, by the act of the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 106, and the 23rd and 24th of Victoria, cap. 100, had or had not been departed from.

Sir C. Wood felt the importanae of the subject which the gallant officer had given notice of his intention to bring before the House, but he thought the course proposed by the gallant officer of moving for a select committee of inquiry exceedingly inconvenient, as likely to lead to great delay. He needed not to say that the object of himself and colleagues was faithfully to fulfil the pledges given by Parliament. There was no question of the disposition of the members of his council, and especially the military members, to show every disposition in favour of their brethren in India, and he thought he should be able to satisfy the House that those pledges had not been in any way departed from; but, as no person was the best judge of his own case, he thought it desirable that an inquiry should be carried out without delay. He had therefore recommended her Majesty to issue a royal commission to inquire into the subject, which commission would comprise members of both Houses of Parliament.

Sir M. Farquhar asked whether the commission would consist of others besides members of Parliament.

Sir C. Wood replied that what he stated was that the commission would comprise members of both Houses of Parliament.

Colonel Sykes asked whether the officers who proffered their evidence would be examined before the commission.

Sir C. Wood said the gentlemen composing the commission would determine what evidence they would receive.

In answer to a question from an hon. member,

Captain Jervis said he could not withdraw his motion for a select committee on the subject without distinct information as to what recommendations were to be made to the commission, and how they were to be carried out.

Captain Jervis [March 17], who had a notice on the paper to move for a select committee to inquire into the alleged grievances contained in the various memorials and petitions of officers of the late East India Army, said that owing to his not having clearly understood last night what fell from the Secretary of State for India he did not give notice of his intention to withdraw the motion which stood in his name. But on perusing the exact words of the right hon. gentleman, he found that the Secretary of State was prepared to recommend her Majesty to issue a royal commission to inquire whether the guarantee given to the officers of the late East India Army by Parliament had or had not been departed from, and having that assurance he should not persist in his motion. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Wood that his answer was clear that such was his intension.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

IN our last we mentioned the discovery of a widespread conspiracy for bringing back a Bavarian Prince to the throne of Greece. The matter has now been brought before the Assembly, and the whole business is in course of investigation.

The instruments through which this reactionary movement was to be carried into effect were the superior officers who have been set aside by the revolution, and some Palikari chiefs. One of the most active agents in the matter was the Bavarian consul, who remained at Athens after the departure of the Bavarian minister. Bills of exchange drawn by him to a large amount to the credit of people in the provinces have been found, and there are the depositions of several persons to whom offers have been made. Under these circumstances the government resolved to withdraw his *exequatur*, and to send him out of the country. He received the order to leave on the 27th of February, and was taken down to the Piræus to be embarked on board the Austrian steamer. At the same time, half a dozen officers on half-pay, who were implicated in the plot, received orders to leave.

While these measures were being taken at Athens, preparations for sending troops into the provinces were hurried on. The state of the soldiery was not by any means satisfactory, and strict discipline was the only means of restoring them to a state of regular subordination.

The government has taken in hand another point of its programme—namely, economical reforms. The first measure was the abolition of diplomatic posts, which are a useless burden for a small country. Another economical measure proposed to the Assembly, is to reduce all salaries by 30 per cent.—that is, to return to the scale which existed three years ago, when salaries were increased.

There is next the collection of the revenues, which are woefully in arrear since the October days. Indeed, with the exception of the Custom-house duties, few or no taxes have come in, and this too at a moment when there was recklessness in the expense. As the collection of revenues cannot be done in a moment, the government has been obliged to ask for the authorisation by the Assembly of the loan of 6,000,000 drachmas which was proposed arbitrarily by the late government, but which has not had much success hitherto. All those who have made offers have made them only conditionally—that is, if the Assembly authorised the loan. Now that this is done, it is expected that the Greeks abroad will come forward. The revenue of the Crown lands has been given as security for one portion of the loan, and the general revenue for the rest.

From all this it will be seen that things are again taking a favourable turn. The great thing in this country is to avoid personal questions. The danger and confusion which were brought about by the last struggle for ascendancy may turn out in the end an advantage, for it has produced the determination in the mass of the people to resist any attempt to endanger the common cause for the sake of petty personal rivalries.

The National Assembly has elected a committee to discuss with the Minister of the Interior the question of the succession to the throne of Greece. The committee is further empowered to come to an independent resolution upon the subject, which will be submitted for ratification to the Assembly. Demonstrations in favour of the ex-King Otho have taken place in Sparta, Calamita, Tricala, and Locris.

A telegram from Athens, dated March 16, states that the National Assembly has, by 105 votes to 71, recalled M. Christides, the chief of the French party, who had been exiled by the provisional government.—*Home News, March 19.*

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

A BATTLE took place on March 5 between the Confederates under Van Dorn and the Federals under Coburn, at Springville, Tennessee, 13 miles south of Franklin. The fight lasted all day, and resulted in the defeat of the Unionists. The Federal forces consisted of three regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry, and one battery of artillery. Nearly all the Federal infantry were cut to pieces or captured, but the cavalry and artillery escaped. The Confederate forces consisted of infantry, with heavy artillery. General Gilbert is severely censurned for not sending reinforcements to Coburn from Franklin.

It is considered probable that a conflict may have taken place at Vicksburg, and not impossible it may have been evacuated by the Confederates. General Joseph Johnston, who commands at Vicksburg, is the general who evacuated Manassas and Yorktown in such a wily manner, and at such moments, as to seriously disconcert the Federal plans based upon his resistance at each point. He may have repeated the same move at Vicksburg, which is supplied by one line of railway. If he has—Port Hudson being strong enough to hold in check the Federal advance down the Mississippi—Johnston may throw himself northward upon Memphis, or to the north-east upon Rosecrans, or even by a rapid southward movement in conjunction with the small but formidable Confederate fleet attempt to recapture New Orleans. But adopting either of these plans he would abandon for the time the Red River country, which lies between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and through which the Confederates receive supplies from Texas.

The Federals attacked Fort Macalister, Savannah, on the 3rd March. The attack continued at last accounts.

The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a resolution calling a national convention and a convention of the Mississippi Valley States.

A large meeting has taken place at Trenton, New Jersey, in response to a call to celebrate the death of a Congress which had trampled upon the liberties of the people. Speeches were made declaring that the people were in a worse condition than the people of Austria, and hopes were expressed that the State government would do its duty to protect the citizens. Resolutions were also passed, denouncing the unlimited control of the purse and sword of the nation, and the unrestrained power over the persons of the citizens given to the President, and declaring that it was the duty of the States to resist firmly all encroachments upon their rights; that the conscription bill was an aggression upon the sovereignty of New Jersey; and that the State authorities are called on to take measures for the successful vindication of the rights of the State. The employment of negroes was denounced, and New Jersey was stated to be utterly opposed to the prosecution of the war upon any other than a constitutional basis.

A secession demonstration occurred at New Orleans on the occasion of the departure of a large number of Confederate prisoners for the South. A large number of people assembled on the levee to witness their departure, and made various secession demonstrations. General Banks sent a regiment of soldiers to disperse the assemblage, and no disturbance occurred.

All the General Appropriations Bills were passed by Congress before the close of the session, and have been signed by the President. These, together with other appropriations, amount to about one thousand million dollars. The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, originally introduced by the committee of ways and means, appropriated only one million two hundred thousand dollars, but before it passed through both houses the sum was enlarged to twenty millions.

The bill to admit Colorado and Nevada as States of the Union, which passed the Senate, failed to pass in the House of Representatives, the latter refusing to suspend their rules for its consideration.

Before the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Doolittle, Republican, of Wisconsin, urged that the last moments of the session should be passed in something besides recrimination. He stated that all events went to show that America would crush out the rebellion and stand before the world greater, more powerful, more glorious than ever, and beyond what had ever entered into the mind of man to conceive. He wished to show the traitors at home, and the men who talked of intervention, that America had just begun to fight, and would fight it through. America bought Louisiana and Florida in order to have that opening to the ocean, and he would say, in the name of the North-West, that before they would allow an independent empire at the mouth of the Mississippi they would reduce Louisiana to what it was before America purchased it—a territory of swamps and crocodiles. He told the nations who suggested the possibility of an independent empire at the South-West, that such talk was to talk what the people of the United States, though it should result in the upheaval of the whole of North America, would never surrender. It was his religious belief that the American republic was that political power foretold by the prophets, and for which good men of all ages looked and prayed, and to whose success and duration in Heaven with all its omnipotence was pledged.

Speaker Grow, in his valedictory address to the House of Representatives, declared that no matter what changes were wrought in the social organism of America. Its territorial limits would continue the same. The war must be prosecuted until the last armed rebel is subdued.

Speaker Grow received a unanimous vote of thanks from the House, a compliment which was never paid to any Speaker at once before.

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Both houses of Congress passed the resolutions concerning mediation, as reported from the Committee of Foreign Relations.

At a meeting of the Democratic Association President Lincoln's name was hissed.

The *New York Tribune*, referring to General Banks's arrangements with planters for negro labour, says:—"The military authorities of the Gulf, who were charged to recognise and maintain the freedom of the blacks, have gone into the business of slave-driving on the largest possible scale, and officers who went to suppress a slaveholders' rebellion are made overseers of plantations which government stocks with re-enslaved blacks." The *Tribune* charges General Banks with administering his department entirely in the interest of the slave owners, and denounces his course as an oppression of the negro.

An influential meeting has been held at New York to forward the laying of the Atlantic cable. A committee was appointed to act, and five gentlemen have subscribed over 3,000*l.* to assist the enterprise.

The *New York Times* says that 2,000 Mexican troops had embarked at Mazatlan and Jaimarz for a southern port of Mexico, in order to operate against the French.

It is considered probable that a conflict may have taken place at Vicksburg, and not impossible it may have been evacuated by the Confederates.

General Joseph Johnston, who commands at Vicksburg, is the general who evacuated Manassas and Yorktown in such a wily manner, and at such moments, as to seriously disconcert the Federal plans, based upon his resistance at each point. He may have repeated the same move at Vicksburg, which is supplied by only one line of railway. If he has, Port Hudson being strong enough to hold in check the Federal advance down the Mississippi, Johnston may throw himself northward upon Memphis, or to the north-east upon Rosecrans, or even by a rapid southward movement in conjunction with the small but formidable Confederate fleet attempt to recapture New Orleans. By adopting either of these plans he would of course abandon for the time the Red River country, which lies between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and through which the Confederates receive immense supplies from Texas.

Much anxiety is felt in regard to Charleston. The expedition against that place is most formidable, and great efforts will be made to take it, but General Beauregard has been allowed time enough to complete all his fortifications, solid and floating, and to concentrate a powerful force.

There are growing symptoms at the West of popular dissatisfaction, and much is said of secret associations organised both to support and oppose the government.

In New York a State judge has declared his intention of executing his writ of habeas corpus against a Federal colonel, who, however, remains in his castle at Governor's Island.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

TELEGRAMS received this morning state that the military police of Warsaw have discovered that large quantities of artillery and provisions are missing from the government depots, and that great embezzlements have taken place.

An important engagement between the Polish and Russian troops took place on March 16 at Lorndeck, three miles from Kalisch. The Russians were compelled to retreat, and the town was reduced to ashes. The number of Poles concerned in this battle amounted to 3,000 men. Reinforcements have been sent from Kalisch to the Russians. The Poles have also been victorious over the Russian troops at Rudnika, in the government of Mohilew.

Count Staryenski, marshal of the Polish nobility has tendered his resignation. Governor Nazimoff has ordered the arrest of 300 landed proprietors in Lithuania.

The Polish chief Raczynski has, after many engagements, succeeded in leading his band, which has been continually increasing in number to Pinsk. He has occupied that town and proclaimed the national government.

Private letters received at Berlin from Warsaw state that the Grand Duke Constantine has, in consequence of a council of war, given up his idea of proceeding to the theatre of war.

The Polish Prince, Constantine Czartoryski, now upon his way to Stockholm, has encountered the most enthusiastic reception in all the Swedish cities through which he has passed.

In the French Senate the debate on Poland was continued yesterday—great sympathy was expressed with the Poles.—*Id.*

DEBATE ON POLAND IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

(*From the Express, March 19.*)

PARIS, *March 18.*

THE debate on Poland was continued to-day in the French Senate.

The Marquis de La Rochejacquelin supported passing to the order of the day, and maintained that the movement in Poland was not national, but revolutionary.

M. Walewski protested against the Marquis de La Rochejacquelin, and said that the treaties of 1815 did not establish the rights claimed by the Czar over Poland. He also protested against the assertion that the Polish insurrection was a revolutionary movement.

Prince Napoleon opposed passing to the order of the day, a course which would, he said, be considered by public opinion much less sympathetic with Poland than if the Senate were to refer the petitions for the consideration of the government.

The Prince continued:—"Simply referring the petitions to the government without stormy debates would have strengthened the confidence of the Senate in the wisdom of the Emperor, and would have shown France abroad to be intimately bound to the government on the Polish question."

Alluding to the treaties of 1815, Prince Napoleon said they should only be mentioned to be execrated. The insurrection in Poland was, he said, lawful, on account of the conscription, which was a real proscription *en masse*, directed by the good pleasure of the police.

The Prince enumerated the barbarous measures taken and the atrocities committed by the Russians, and asked whether the Emperor's government ought not to do for Poland what preceding governments had done.

In reviewing the position taken up by the great powers, the Prince was of opinion that Russia sought to disturb the good understanding existing between France and England, in order to carry out her designs in the East. Russia, in order to hold her troops available against the emancipated serfs, endeavoured to conclude a convention with Prussia."

With regard to Austria, Prince Napoleon said that her conduct, though it might cause surprise, was satisfactory.

The Prince then drew attention to the unanimity of the Polish movement, and said—"Men of all opinions and all ranks, up to the Archbishop of Warsaw, take part in the insurrection. With this state of things it would be deplorable to be only able to give to the Poles counsels of resignation. To pass to the order of the day is to vote against the national feeling of France. Circumstances are more favourable than ever. The Emperor is in the prime of his years and his genius. Our prestige is great abroad, and affairs at home are on a solid basis. The moment has come to act."

Prince Napoleon concluded by expressing a hope that the Senate would not pass to the order of the day.

M. Billault requested the Senate to adjourn the debate till to-morrow, in order that the government might reply to the many imprudent words that had just been uttered.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

SKALMEIRZYKE, *March 17.*

AN important engagement between the insurgents and the Russian troops took place yesterday at Lorndeck, three miles from Kalisch. The latter were compelled to retreat, and the town was reduced to ashes. The number of insurgents concerned in this battle amounted to 3,000 men. Reinforcements were sent this morning from Kalisch to the Russians.

CRAWCOW, *March 18.*

Count Staryeski, Marshal of the Polish nobility, has tendered his resignation.

Governor Nazimoff has ordered the arrest of 300 landed proprietors in Lithuania.

The insurgents have been victorious over the Russian troops at Rudnika, in the government of Mohilew.

LEMBERG, *March 18.*

Raczynski, one of the insurgent chiefs, has after many engagements, succeeded in leading his band, which has been continually increasing in numbers, to Pinsk. He has occupied that town and proclaimed the national government.

BERLIN, *March 18.*

Private letters received here from Warsaw state that the Grand Duke Constantine has, in consequence of a Council of war, given up his idea of proceeding to the theatre of war.

(*From the Express, March 19.*)

IT is rumoured that the Austrian government has returned a reply of an evasive if not negative character to the French proposals relative to Poland. She does not refuse, it is said, to seek to obtain from the good will of the Emperor Alexander concessions and reforms for Poland analogous to those which are enjoyed in Galicia, but she declines any alliance, co-operation, or understanding of a nature to impede her liberty of action, or to enter upon any course which would lead logically to a European war.

The *Independence Belge* of yesterday evening remarks:

The clearest result of the present situation of Polish affairs is that neither the diplomacy of England nor that of France, although they pursue a different course, will succeed in procuring anything efficacious for Poland. They may give an apparent satisfaction to public opinion, which feels so much sympathy with the sufferings of that unhappy country, but there is no use in that. All that this empty agitation can produce will be uselessly to prolong the shedding of blood and all the barbarities which characterise the struggle of Russia with the insurrection. There is only one kind of intervention which can be serious in this affair, and that is intervention by war. Does Europe wish to try it? We do not believe so, and it is because that is our opinion that we regard as a real crime against humanity all those fallacious hopes which are hurrying the flower of the Polish youth to a fruitless death.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, *March 19.*

THE bulletin of the 'Moniteur' of to-day contains the following:—

"The whole of the news from Poland, which attracts so large a share of public interest, appears to demonstrate that the insurrection is becoming general."

CRACOW, *March 19.*

Intelligence received here from Lithuania states that all the marshals of the corporations in that province, all the judges and judicial officers, and all independent public functionaries have sent in their resignations *en masse*.

These resignations are based upon the resolution not to receive any communication from the government in the Russian language.

The functionaries who have resigned are said to have declared infamous all who should consent to fill the positions they vacate.

THE POPE AND THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

IN an allocution pronounced by the Pope on Tuesday he spoke as follows with regard to Poland:

The deplorable condition of Poland has excited in the highest degree the pontifical solicitude with which we have always been animated for that catholic kingdom. Hence it is that, among other things, we have believed it our duty to provide for the vacancy of some Polish Sees. We have appointed various bishops to the end that they may seek, in concert with their colleagues, the good of the church, and that they may not spare any labour, any study, any care, in order to establish religion for ever in that kingdom, and remove the evils which have so long afflicted the catholic Polish church.

AMERICA.

SERIOUS BATTLE.—DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALS.—TROUBLES WITH THE NEGROES.

NEW YORK, MARCH 6, EVENING.

A BATTLE took place on the 5th inst. between the Confederates, under Van Dorn, and the Federals, under Coburn, at Springville, Tennessee, 13 miles south of Franklin. The fight lasted all day, and resulted in the defeat of the Unionists. The Federal forces consisted of three regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry, and one battery of artillery. Nearly all the Federal infantry were cut to pieces or captured, but the cavalry and artillery escaped. The Confederate forces consisted of infantry with heavy artillery. General Gilbert is severely censured for not sending reinforcements to Coburn from Franklin.

Van Dorn is said to have 18,000 men.

The Federal fleet at Port Royal numbers 123 vessels, including 6 frigates, 20 gunboats, and a force of 30,000 men.

A riot has occurred at Detroit, Michigan, caused by an attempt of the mob to take from the authorities and lynch a negro changed with assaulting a white girl. The mob failed to capture the negro, but attacked the coloured people miscellaneously. Fifteen persons are said to be killed, and as many houses burned.

The New York Legislature has appointed a committee to wait on the President in reference to the prisoners from New York State, confined in Fort M'Henry, who, it is alleged, have been cruelly treated.

All the new senators have taken the loyal oath passed in Congress in July last. Several Democratic senators denounced the oath as unconstitutional.

A large meeting was held last night in New York, presided over by the Mayor. Union resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to form a loyal Union league of New York citizens.

Resolutions were also passed denouncing mediation as unfriendly.

Mr. John Van Buren urged the vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion was overthrown, and approved the act of Congress giving the President the control over the finances and militia.

Several other Democrats spoke in favour of the war.

The *New York World* thinks that the tendency of the resolutions passed was to inculcate unquestioning acquiescence in the acts of the administration, and blind abject confidence in the men holding temporarily the Federal offices. The same paper denounces the sentiments expressed in the resolutions as unworthy of freemen.

The *New York Times* and *Tribune* approve the resolutions as loyal.

NEW YORK MARCH 7, EVENING.

It is rumoured that the Federal Commander at Baton Rouge has refused to recognise the negro regiments.

General Banks has issued orders that negro troops are to be regarded as equals with the white troops.

The Charleston journal to say that the privateer Retribution has sunk a whaler in the Carribbean seas. The whaler previously showed fight, and killed one man on board the Retribution.

The Federals attacked Fort Macalister, Savannah, on the 3rd inst. The attack continued at last accounts.

The Glasgow and Borussia take out 650,000 dollars in specie for Europe. The Damascus, sailing to-day, also takes out 400,000 dols. in specie.

NEW YORK, *March 6.*

The Confederates under General Van Dorn have advanced towards Franklin, Tennessee, but were driven back by the Federals. Fighting continues.

The skirmishing around Nashville is active.

The report of an attempt to assassinate General Banks, at Orleans, is said to have been a canard.

A secession demonstration occurred at New Orleans on the occasion of the departure of a large number of Confederate prisoners for the South. A large

Mr. Justice Couch.—The indictment says the Crown side of the High Court. That is a division of the Court.

Mr. Bayley.—The division exists merely in name, for, in the published Rules of the High Court we find it stated that the criminal jurisdiction of this Court shall be exercised by one judge. No alteration has been made by the Charter in the Criminal procedure of the Court in its local jurisdiction. I say the point is worth arguing, and if your Lordships refuse the application, it would be assuming juries and judges to be infallible. In Cooke's 3rd Institutes, Justices of the Queen's Bench are sovereign Justices of oyer and terminer, and I say that this court is placed by the Charter in the same position as the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. Justice Couch.—Do you say the new Charter has given greater power to the Court than what it was under the old one?

Mr. Bayley.—Not so; but the system is changed. I have got authorities of new trials granted in the Court of Queen's Bench; but if your Lordships think that this Court is not in the same position as the Court of Queen's Bench, I will not cite them.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE then in giving the decision of the Court, said that this was an application by the prisoners who have been found guilty by the jury to be at liberty to move for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence. Certainly it was an unprecedented application, with the exception of one made about a year ago. During his long experience in this Court, his Lordship had never heard such an application. No doubt there was a power in the Court of Queen's Bench to receive indictments and deal with them as suggested here in course of argument. But if the power were in existence it would be extremely mischievous in the administration of justice to allow applications of this kind. His Lordship thought the verdict of the jury was conclusive as to facts. In the 38th Clause of the Letters Patent it is expressly ordained that the proceedings in criminal cases which shall be brought before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction shall be regulated by the procedure and practice of the late Supreme Court. The Court had therefore, on the present application, to see whether the procedure of the Supreme Court would allow such an application. That was the overriding clause in the Letters Patent as regards the exercise of original jurisdiction. By the Letters Patent which constituted the late Supreme Court, it was enacted that it shall have like power as a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and by the proviso in the 65th Clause the Court was required to hold four Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and more if necessary. Therefore the Court here was sitting at a Sessions and that Sessions was expressly designated Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and for Jail Delivery. At the Criminal Sessions, the Judges of this Court have the like power as Judges of Oyer and Terminer. This reduced the question to very narrow limits. The question was, whether such a procedure would be tolerated in England of prisoners convicted at the Assizes moving to set aside the verdict of the jury. There could be no precedent cited for such a procedure and such a course, and if their Lordships established such a precedent it would be pregnant with considerable mischief. There was no ground for the application, and the Court was bound to refuse it.—*Application refused.*

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, in passing sentence upon the prisoners, addressed them as follows:—Prisoners at the bar, you have been found guilty after a long, patient, and careful investigation of a very serious and formidable offence. I most entirely concur in the verdict of the Jury. No man can look at the back of that promissory note with a knowledge of the facts, without seeing instantly that it is a forgery. No man can believe that Pallonjee Jeevanjee, the prosecutor, who on the 11th April had received Rs. 540 from Messrs. Wallace & Co. left the *uthamna* ceremony on the 14th to borrow Rs. 500 more. The evidence shows that you five Parsees forged that promissory note with the intent of defrauding or otherwise injuring Pallonjee Jeevunjee; and having done so, you conspired together to support that forged note by wilful perjury in a court of justice. Into this wicked conspiracy, you drew the two European prisoners with a view that their evidence would have more weight with the judge who tried the action. The evidence further shows that when the prosecutor intended to proceed against you, you resorted to the wicked means of intimidation and corruption to prevent his doing so. You intimidated one miserable witness by violent menaces and bribed him with Rs. 50 to unsay upon oath what he swore to before the Police Magistrate. With a view to disparage the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, you brought false and ungrounded charges against them, and I very much regret to find that the clerk of Mr. Bayley who was engaged in defending the prisoners, joined in getting up those false charges which were instantly dismissed by the Magistrate. I must suppose that the learned gentleman has disapproved of what has been done by his clerk. But the course of conduct you have pursued is wholly inconsistent with the well-being of society. No man's character, property, or liberty would be safe, were such an offence followed by a light or a pass without severe punishment. The sentence upon you Jehanghir Eduljee, Jamsetjee Maneckjee, and Bomonjee Sorabjee, whom I consider to be the most culpable, is that you be severally transported for *Seven* years each. You Martin Curley and Elizabeth Penner, who sold yourselves into this vile conspiracy for a paltry bribe of Rs. 50 and swore falsely that you saw the prosecutor execute the promissory note upon you, is, that you be severally kept in penal servitude for *four* years each. And you Rustomjee Maneckjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee, the jury have recommended you to mercy on ground of the good character you have received; and you do not appear to have taken quite so active a part as the others; but it is impossible to forget that you are the two persons against whom the prosecutor brought an action in the civil courts, and it was to defeat that action that you concocted this vile conspiracy. The sentence upon you is that you be severally kept in rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail for *three* years each.

The Sessions were then dissolved by proclamation.

Mr. Bayley subsequently informed the Court that directly he had reason to believe that there was any foundation for the charges which had been preferred against his clerk he at once dismissed him, but that until the recent trial he had no suspicion that his clerk had preferred a false charge or had been implicated directly or indirectly with any of the defendants.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Thursday, 9th April 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

H. Napoleon Xavier versus *Nema Kima.*

THIS was an action to recover the sum of five hundred rupees for an alleged malicious and illegal arrest and imprisonment from the 13th to the 15th of January last, whereby the plaintiff had sustained damages to the extent of the above amount, "in injury to character and credit," in his capacity as Law Agent.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid for the defendant.

Mr. Cooper stated the case of the plaintiff, who, it appeared, had been arrested, under a judgment of this Court, upon which occasion, the sitting Judge, remarked that the arrest would be at the peril of the defendant in the present case, the arrest having taken place in the purlieus of the Court. Mr. Barton as counsel for the plaintiff had afterwards applied for and obtained his release.

His Honor said he could not see how the arrest could be called malicious.

Dr. Reid concurred in this view and said, the action could not lie, and quoted three clauses in "Addison on Wrongs and their Remedies", pages 435, 441, and 476 in favour of his argument.

His Honor said he must be guided by previous decisions and his judgment must be the same as it had been before, and he must therefore nonsuit the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid applied for a verdict for the defendant. He said the Court had received no notice from the plaintiff and he could make out no case his client was entitled to it.

Mr. Cooper then requested to be allowed to elect a nonsuit.

Plaintiff non-suited and costs certified.

BENGAL.

THE government of India has of late been so inundated with applications for pensions that it has issued orders for a full investigation of claims, &c., by the local authorities before the orders of the supreme government are solicited.—*Englishman, April* 1.

WE hear that the *Japan* was the steamer whose disaster in having broken down, while conveying French troops to Saigon, was alluded to by us yesterday. She belongs to H. I. M's. navy, and we hear to-day that the French Consul of this city has taken up the *Nubia*, one of the P. & O. Company's boats, as a transport from Galle to Saigon, in place of the *Japan*. It is said that Rs. 85,000 is the sum to be paid for this service. —*Id.*

THE railway in the direction of Bombay is being pushed forward with energy. The earthworks and minor bridges for almost the entire distance of forty miles between Shahpore and Nursingpore, are already completed; ballast and sleepers, however, remaining to be supplied. The bridge over the Nerbudda river at Jhansie Ghat has been commenced, and will probably occupy three years in completion. It is to be an iron girder bridge on piers of stone masonry, with six arches each of a span of three hundred feet.—*Hurkaru, April* 1.

MADRAS.

A TRIAL TRIP.—The *Success* whose launch we noticed a few issues back, made a most successful trial trip on Thursday last, from the Basin to Ennore. Her powers were fully tried, and as she draws but little water, she was enabled to ply along the shallowest portions of Cochrane's Canal with the greatest ease. She answered her helm admirably and she went forward or astern, and slacked in her pace without the least difficulty. Her engine is excellent and perfectly manageable. So far as can be judged from the maiden voyage of the *Success* it seems clear that it is not impossible to construct a steam-boat fully adapted to the navigation of Cochrane's Canal.—*Times, April* 8.

SIR CHARLES LYELL ON THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

(From the Examiner, Feb. 28.)

The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation. By Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S., Author of 'Principles of Geology,' 'Elements of Geology,' &c., &c. Illustrated by Woodcuts. Murray.

SIR CHARLES LYELL was long disinclined to be convinced by recent evidence that places the origin of man upon earth at a date much earlier than that which had been fixed by the historical chronologers. Distinclination yielded at last in his philosophical mind to admission of the fact that a case had been made out justifying full and close inquiry. He then carefully and deliberately entered upon his own complete investigation of the subject, explored caverns in Belgium and elsewhere, read over again the principal memoirs and treaties upon their fossil remains, and reviewed for himself thoroughly the whole body of evidence. The result is that in this book he declares himself convinced of man's coexistence with extinct mammalia at a period geologically recent, but historically far more remote than had until lately been believed.

No traces of man are found in the tertiary deposits, of which the most recent are the pliocene, but in the postertiary strata,—of which the earlies are described as post-pliocene, the later as recent,—that such traces do exist it has become, for the careful inquirer, now impossible to doubt. Before we indicate the nature of his reasoning we may remind Sir Charles Lyell's readers that the reasoner is one of the most judicious of living men of science, that he has been long honoured as a philosopher distrustful of hasty theories, yet free from prejudice or the disturbing influence of an untamed enthusiasm. In his 'Principles of Geology,' with the simplicity that belongs always to real depth of thought, he has divested a great science of a mass of crude and shallow suppositions, making it less 'sensational' in the vulgar modern sense, but more sublime in its suggestions, more in harmony with a divine sense of order. Geology in Sir Charles Lyell's hands is no science of long names and dry classifications. Unequalled in power of generalization, he founds all his grouping on a lively and accurate reading of that which he sees written on the stones and strata, which are to him as leaves of the earth's great history. No man ever cared less to look learned, or took to better purpose more pains to be learned in his art. His dispassionate spirit of research has been attested throughout by a perfect candour. While there are few writers upon natural science who have, without formal preaching, succeeded so perfectly in leading men to look through Nature up to Nature's God, the clear thinker has never dared to assume that religion could be brought into any danger by advance of truth. Where, as it will happen sometimes, an erroneous human opinion, by misapprehension of the sacred record, has obtained for itself undue credit as almost an article of faith, and science only can correct the error, Sir Charles Lyell has shown equal candour and discretion. When he saw that it was impossible honestly to teach geology without showing that while there have been many partial floods, a universal deluge could not have occurred within the historical period, he produced clearly, fully, and simply, the convincing evidence to that effect, and gave no more offence to the better knowledge of the present day than it receives from the doctrine that the earth moves, once denounced as hostile to religion. In the same temperate and candid spirit Sir Charles now touches a far less material error. Nobody who has observed the helplessness of the chronologists will at this day consider it a point of faith to hold fast by the Anno Mundi of the Jews." It remains true that man is recent on the earth, very recent indeed in comparison with the great geological eras, and whether he was first created four thousand or twenty thousand years ago certainly is not a question that can affect in any degree whatever his trust in his Creator and the fulfilment of all that he has been divinely taught touching his duty to God and his neighbour.

Sir Charles Lyell begins by reference to the three periods of vegetation in Denmark, that of the Scotch fir, which is pre-historic, and that of the oak, now rare, which preceded the present era of beech vegetation. He calls attention also to the evidences of the three periods of ancient human civilisation, found in the old burial places by Professor Worsaae and others, and not found in burial places only. The earliest of these periods is that in which men had not advanced beyond the device of tools and weapons made by chipping flint and other hard stones into axes, hammers, spearheads, &c. In the second period a metal easily recognised and fused, copper, hardened with a tenth part of tin into bronze, was the material chosen. In the third period civilization had advanced to the use of iron, which is in its ores less easily distinguishable from stone, and although more useful, less easy of extraction. Antiquaries commonly consider that among ourselves the Anglo-Saxons at their first coming used iron, but that the ancient Celts, who preceded them, used only bronze weapons and tools. On the first coming of the Celts into Europe, says theory founded on ancient traditions and research among the tombs, they found coasts, and the patches of tolerably clear land into which men with only fire and flint to aid them could have penetrated, peopled with the race or races, now known as 'the stone people,' of an apparently primeval population, and of these the Basques and the Lap or Finlanders are thought by many to be a remainder. Man in his earliest state seems everywhere to have been ignorant of the use of metals; hunting, fishing, fighting, labouring by help of instruments chipped and ruobed out of stone or bone.

How early may have been that earliest state Sir Charles Lyell first suggests by observing that underneath a fallen fir tree of the pre-historic Danish fir period, deep under a growth of peat that seems to be at least the accumulation of four thousand years, a flint instrument fashioned by man's hands has been found. He calls attention also to the shell mounds or 'kitchen-middens' on all but the western coasts of the Danish Islands, masses of shells of eatable fish mixed with picked bones of animals, and with marrow bones, all broken open for their marrow. Such heaps are still made on the sea-shore near their settlements by savage tribes of America and Australia. Such ancient heaps upon the Danish shore are sometimes 1,000 feet long and nearly 200 feet wide. "Scattered all through them are flint knives, hatchets, and other instruments of stone, horn, wood, and bone, with fragments of coarse pottery, mixed with charcoal and cinders, but never any implements of bronze, still less of iron." And it is characteristic of them that the shells, although of living species, are not as they are now to be found in the brackish inland waters of the Baltic. The oyster shells in these heaps were thrown there when the oyster attained its full size where it is now unable to live; when, therefore, the ocean had freer access, and Jutland, perhaps, was an archipelago. Cockle, mussel, and periwinkle shells are also in these heaps, of their full natural size, as they were drawn very long since from water in which a third of that size is now the limit of their stunted growth. A few skulls, ascribed to men of this stone age, found in the peat bogs, resemble those of the Laplanders.

Sir Charles Lyell turns next to the evidences of man's antiquity, derived from recent explorations of the sites of ancient Swiss Lake-dwellings, built upon piles, and Irish crannoges. Like the Paeonians of whom Herodotus tells, and like existing savages in New Guinea and elsewhere, men of the stone period sometimes lived together for self-defence in huts built upon wooden platforms raised as islands in a lake, connected with the shore by a causeway that could be cut away in case of attack, the fish of the lake then victualling the besieged. Remains of very many such villages have of late years been traced in the beds of the Swiss lakes. Some of them were evidently destroyed by fire, the nature of the shelving lake-bottom having made it impossible to fix the piles and raise the wooden platform beyond reach of burning missiles.

It is believed that as many as 300 wooden huts were sometimes comprised in one settlement, and that they may have contained about 1,000 inhabitants. At Wangen, M. Lohle has calculated that 40,000 piles were used, probably not all planted at one time nor by one generation. Among the works of great merit devoted specially to a description of the Swiss lake-habitations is that of M. Troyon, published in 1860. The number of sites which he and other authors have already enumerated in Switzerland is truly wonderful. They occur on the large lakes of Constance, Zurich, Geneva, and Neufchatel, and on most of the smaller ones. Some are exclusively of the stone age, others of the bronze period. Of these last more than twenty are spoken of on the Lake of Geneva alone, twelve on that of Neufchatel, and ten on the small Lake of Bienne.

One of the sites first studied by the Swiss antiquaries was the small lake of Moossee-dorf, near Berne, where implements of stone, horn, and bone, but none of metal, were obtained. Although the flint here employed must have come from a distance (probably from the South of France), the chippings of the material are in such profusion as to imply that there was a manufact ry of implements on the spot. Here also, as in several other settlements, hatchets and wedges of jade have been observed of a kind said not to occur in Switzerland or the adjoining parts of Europe, and which some mineralogists would fain derive from the East; amber also, which, it is supposed, was imported from the shores of the Baltic.

At Wangen near Stein, on the Lake of Constance, another of the most ancient of the lake-dwellings, hatchets of serpentine and greenstone, and arrow-heads of quartz, have been met with. Here also remains of a kind of cloth, supposed to be of flax, not woven but plaited, have been detected. Professor Heer has recognised lumps of carbonized wheat, *Triticum vulgare*, and grains of another kind *T. dicoccum*, and barley, *Hordeum distichon*, and flat round cakes of bread, showing clearly that in the stone period the lake-dwellers cultivated all these cereals, besides having domesticated the dog, the ox, the sheep, and the goat.

Carbonized apples and pears of small size, such as still grow in the Swiss forests, stones of the wild plum, seeds of the raspberry and blackberry, and beech-nuts, also occur in the mud, and hazel-nuts in great plenty.

Near Morges, on the Lake of Geneva, a settlement of the bronze period, no less than forty hatchets of that metal have been dredged up, and in many other localities the number and variety of weapons and utensils discovered, in a fine state of preservation, is truly astonishing.

It is remarkable that as yet all the settlements of the bronze period are confined to Western and Central Switzerland. In the more eastern lakes those of the stone period alone have as yet been discovered.

The tools, ornaments, and pottery of the bronze period in Switzerland bear a close resemblance to those of corresponding age in Denmark, attesting the wide spread of a uniform civilization over Central Europe at that era.

In the settlements of the bronze era the wooden piles are less decayed than in those of the stone era, which have been wasted quite down to the level of the mud.

Of the yet imperfect attempts to estimate the antiquity of these remains, Sir Charles Lyell cites three,—that of M. Morlot, found on the growth of the Delta of the Pinière which flows into the Lake of Geneva near Villeneuve; that of M. Troyon, founded on the separation of Yverdun from the Lake of Neufchatel; and that of Mr. Victor Gillieron founded on a calculation of the rate of separation of the old convent of St. Jean from the Lake of Brienne. These rough and insecure methods of calculation carry back the date of the Lake-villages of the stone period some 5,000 or 7,000 years.

Sir Charles Lyell describes next the borings made in Egypt in 1851-1858, as first suggested to the Royal Society by Mr. Leonard Horner. A burnt brick was found sixty feet deep in Nile mud, at a place where, according to M. Girard, the average rate of increase of Nile mud is five inches in a century.

Another fragment of red brick was found by Linant Bey, in a boring seventy-two feet deep, being two or three feet below the level of the Mediterranean, in the parallel of the apex of the delta, 200 metres distant from the river, on the Libyan side of the Rosetta branch M. Rosiere, in the great French work on Egypt, has estimated the mean rate of deposit of sediment in the delta at two inches and three lines in a century; were we to take two and a half inches, a work of art seventy-two feet deep must have been buried more than 30,000 years ago. But if the boring of Linant Bey was made where an arm of the river had been silted up at a time when the apex of the delta was somewhat farther south, or more distant from the sea than now, the brick in question might be comparatively very modern.

The new world yields also some uncertain testimony—in the ancient mounds of the Ohio, in the human bones found in rock at Santos in Brazil, in the human skeleton found beneath four buried forests in the Delta of the Mississippi, and in the bones of man found in a conglomerate forming part of the coral reefs of Florida, and estimated by Agassiz to be 10,000 years old. Of the skeleton found in the Delta of the Mississippi Sir Charles writes:

In one part of the modern delta near New Orleans, a large excavation has been made for gas-works, where a succession of beds almost wholly made up of vegetable-matter, has been passed through, such as we now see forming in the cypress swamps of the neighbourhood, where the deciduous cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), with its strong and spreading roots, plays a conspicuous part. In this excavation, at the depth of sixteen feet from the surface, beneath four buried forests superimposed one upon the other, the workmen are stated by Dr. B. Dowler to have found some charcoal and a human skeleton, the cranium of which is said to belong to the aboriginal type of the Red Indian race. As the discovery in question had not been made when I saw the excavation in progress at the gas-works in 1846, I cannot form an opinion as to the value of the chronological calculations which have led Dr. Dowler to ascribe to this skeleton an antiquity of 50,000 years. In several sections, both natural in the banks of the Mississippi and its numerous arms, and where artificial canals had been cut, I observed erect stumps of trees, with their roots attached, buried in strata at different heights, one over the other. I also remarked, that many cypresses which had been cut through, exhibited many hundreds of rings of annual growth, and it then struck me that nowhere in the world could the geologist enjoy a more favourable opportunity for estimating in years the duration of certain portions of the recent epoch.

Five canoes have been found buried under the streets of Glasgow, but Sir Charles Lyell, in discussing the upheaval of marine strata in Scotland, assigns only a probable antiquity of 3,400 years to a rude ornament of cannel coal found in Auchrigg Moss, the boulder clay under gravel containing marine shells fifty feet above the sea-level. The upraised strata in Norway and Sweden indicate at least a period of 24,000 years since the formation of post-tertiary marine strata which have since been raised six hundred feet; and this is but one of several grounds "for suspecting that the antiquity of these deposits may be indefinitely great as compared to the historical period."

The first traces of remains of man in the earlier post-pliocene period were found in 1828, by MM. Tournal and Christol, in the South of France. M. Tournal found then, in the cavern of Bize in the department of Aude, human bones and teeth cemented together in one deposit, with bones not only of living species but also of extinct mammals; and at nearly the same time, M. Christol, in another part of Languedoc, found human bones in connexion with those of an extinct hyæna and rhinoceros. Upon which Sir Charles writes of the opinions he has hitherto expressed—

After giving no small weight to the arguments of M. Desnoyers, and the writings of Dr. Buckland on the same subject, and visiting myself several caves in Germany, I came to the opinion that the human bones mixed with those of extinct animals, in osseous breccias and cavern mud, in different parts of Europe, were probably not coeval. The caverns having been at a period the dens of wild beasts, and having served at other times as places of human habitation, worship, sepulture, concealment, or defence, one might easily conceive that the bones of man and those of animals, which were strewed over the floors of subterranean cavities, or which had fallen into tortuous rents connecting them with the surface, might, when swept away by floods, be mingled in one promiscuous heap in the same ossiferous mud or breccia.

That such intermixtures have really taken place in some caverns, and that geologists have occasionally been deceived, and have assigned to one and the same period fossils which had really been introduced at successive times, will readily be conceded. But of late years we have obtained convincing proofs, as we shall see in the sequel, that the mammoth, and many other extinct mammalian species very common in caves, occur also in undisturbed alluvium, embedded in such a manner with works of art, as to leave no room for doubt that man and the mammoth coexisted. Such discoveries had led me, and other geologists, to reconsider the evidence previously derived from caves brought forward in proof of the high antiquity of man. With a view of re-examining this evidence, I have lately explored several caverns in Belgium and other countries, and re-read the principal memoirs and treatises treating of the fossil remains preserved in them, the results of which inquiries I shall now proceed to lay before the reader.

In the years 1833-34 the late Dr. Schmerling, of Liege, published two volumes descriptive of the contents of more than forty caverns bordering the valleys of the Meuse and its tributaries. Here, often embedded in unbroken stalagmite, as they had been washed in by the rivers, lay together bones of man and extinct animals,—the mammoth, the cave bear, hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros,—of the same colour also and condition as to the amount of animal matter left in them.

On the right bank of the Meuse, on the opposite side of the river to Engis, is the cavern of Engihoul. Both were observed to abound greatly in the bones of extinct animals mingled with those of men; but with this difference, that whereas in the Engis cave there were several human crania and very few other bones, in Engihoul there occurred numerous bones of the extremities belonging to at least three human individuals, and only two small fragments of a cranium. The like capricious distribution held good in other caverns, especially with reference to the cave-bear, the most frequent of the extinct mammalia. Thus, for example, in the cave of Chokier, skulls of the bear were few, and other parts of the skeleton abundant, whereas in several other caverns these proportions were exactly reversed, while at Goffontaine skulls of the bear and other parts of the skeleton were found in their natural numerical proportions. Speaking generally, it may be said that human bones, where any were met with, occurred at all depths in the cave-mud and gravel, sometimes above and sometimes below those of the bear, elephant, rhinoceros, hyæna, &c.

Some rude flint implements of the kind commonly called flint knives or flakes, of a triangular form in the cross section were found by Schmerling dispersed generally through the cave-mud, but he was too much engrossed with his osteological inquiries to collect them diligently. He preserved from some few of them, however, which I have seen in the museum at Liège. He also discovered in the cave of Chokiej, two and a half miles south-west from Liège, a polished and jointed needle-shaped bone, with a hole pierced obliquely through it at the base; such a cavity, he observed, as had never given passage to an artery. This instrument was embedded in the same matrix with the remains of a rhinoceros.

Another cut bone and several artificially shaped flints were found in the Engis cave, near the human skulls before alluded to. Schmerling observed, and we shall have to refer to the fact in the sequel, that although in some forty fossiliferous caves explored by him human bones were the exception, yet these flint implements were universal, and he added that "none of them could have been subsequently introduced, being precisely in the same position as the remains of the accompanying animals." "I therefore," he continues, "attach great importance to their presence for even if I had not found the human bones under conditions entirely favorable to their being considered as belonging to the antediluvian epoch, proofs of man's existence would still have been supplied by the cut bones and worked flints."

Dr. Schmerling, therefore, had no hesitation in concluding from the various facts ascertained by him, that man once lived in the Liege district contemporaneously with the cave-bear, and several other extinct species of quadrupeds.

With characteristic candour and simplicity Sir Charles now writes of these researches:

In the year 1833, I passed through Liége on my way to the Rhine, and conversed with Dr. Schmerling, who showed me his spendid collection, and when I expressed some incredulity respecting the alleged antiquity of the fossil human bones, he pointedly remarked, that if I doubted their having been contemporaneous with the bear or rhinoceros, on the ground of man being a species of more modern date, I ought equally to doubt the co-existence of all the other living species, such as the red deer, roe, wild cat, wild boar, wolf, fox, weasel, beaver, hare, rabbit, hedgehog, mole, dormouse, field-mouse, water-rat, shrew, and others, the bones of which he had found scattered every everywhere indiscriminately through the same mud with the extinct quadrupeds. The year after this conversation I cited Schmerling's opinions, and the facts bearing on the antiquity of man, in the 3rd edition of my principles of Geology (p. 161, 1834,) and in succeeding editions, without pretending to call in question their trustworthiness, but at the same time without giving them the weight which I now consider they were entitled to. He had accumulated ample evidence to prove that man had been introduced into the earth at an earlier period than geologists were then willing to believe.

One positive fact, it will be said, attested by so competent a witness, ought to have outweighed any amount of negative testimony, previously accumulated, respecting the non-occurrence elsewhere of human remains in formations of the like antiquity. In reply, I can only plead that a discovery which seems to contradict the general tenor of previous investigations is naturally received with much hesitation. To have undertaken in 1832, with a view of testing its truth, to follow the Belgian philosopher through every stage of his observations and proofs, would have been no easy task even for one well-skilled in geology and osteology. To be let down, as Schmerling was, day after day, by a rope tied to a tree, so as to slide to the foot of the first opening of the Engis cave, where the best-preserved human skulls were found; and, after thus gaining access to the first subterranean gallery, to creep on all fours through a contracted passage leading to larger chambers, there to superintend by torch light, week after week and year after year, the workmen who were breaking through the stalagmitic crust as hard as marble, in order to remove piece by piece the underlying bone-breccia nearly as hard; to stand for hours with one's feet in the mud, and with water dripping from the roof on one's head, in order to mark the position and guard against the loss of each single bone of a skeleton; and at length, after finding leisure, strength, and courage for all these operations, to look forward, as the fruit of one's labour, to the publication of unwelcome intelligence, opposed to the prepossessions of the scientific as well as of the unscientific public;—when these circumstances are taken into account, we needed scarcely wonder, not only that a passing traveller failed to stop and scrutinise the evidence, but that a quarter of a century should have elapsed before even the neighbouring professors of the University of Liege came forth to vindicate the truthfulness of their indefatigable and clear-sighted countryman.

The human skull found by Dr. Schmerling in the cave of Engis, and that found with a skeleton by Dr. Fuhlrott, of Elberfeld, in a cave of the Neanderthal, near Dusseldorf—a cave visited by Sir Charles Lyell in company with Dr. Fuhlrott in the course of his own latest researches—these two skulls have been submitted in casts to the examination of Professor Huxley, who at once pronounced that from the Neanderthal to be the most ape-like he had ever seen. Sir Charles quotes the Professor's reasoning upon these skulls, but as Mr. Huxley has just published a book of his own, in which the Neanderthall skull reappears for criticism, and as we intend soon to describe that and other recent books bearing on facts and theories as to the antiquity of man, we shall not dwell now on this part of the subject, but proceed first with the general history of these discoveries by the geologists.

In 1841 M. Boucher de Perthes began to collect from the post-pliocene alluvium of the Somme, in excavations among the gravel and sand used for repairing the fortifications of Abbeville, flint implements of which the relative antiquity was attested by their geological position. In the first volume of his 'Antiquites Celtiques,' published in 1847, he described and figures these tools and their position among bones of the elephas, rhinoceros, bear, horse, &c.

Dr. Rigollot of Amiens having visited Abbeville, and seen the collection of M. Boucher de Perthes, resolved to look for himself for flint tools in the gravel pits near Amiens. In the course of four years he had found several of the kind described in a memoir illustrated by good figures and section of the beds. The tools were not to be found in the vegetable soil nor in the brick-earth with land and fresh-water shells next below, but in the lower beds of coarse flint gravel, usually twelve, twenty, or twenty-five feet below the surface.

Four years after the appearance of Dr. Rigollot's paper the opinion of English geologists was influenced by careful exploration, in 1858, of a suite of caverns at Brixham, near Torquay, in Devonshire, accidentally laid open by the falling in of the roof of one of them. The neighbouring cavern of Kent's Hole had already, sixteen years before, yielded results that caused an able geologist to declare that he had obtained there works of man from undisturbed loam or clay under stalagmite, mingled with remains of extinct animals, and that all this must have been introduced before the stalagmite flooring had been formed. The antiquity of the flint tools found in the more recent explorations at Torquay in the Brixham caves is, says Sir Charles Lyell,

Demonstrated not only by the occurrence at one point in overlying stalagmite of the bone of a cave-bear, but also by the discovery at the same level in the bone-earth, and in close proximity to a very perfect flint tool, of the entire left tibia of a cave-bear. This specimen, which was shown me by Dr. Falconer and Mr. Pengelly, was exhumed from the earthy deposit in the reindeer gallery, near its junction with the flint-knife gallery, at the distance of about sixty-five feet from the main entrance. The mass of earth containing it was removed entire, and the matrix cleared away carefully by Dr. Falconer in the reindeer gallery, Mr. Pengelly. Every bone in its natural place, the femur, tibia, fibula, ankle-bone, or astragalus, all in juxta-position. Even the patella or detached bone of the knee-pan was searched for, and not in vain. Here, therefore, we have evidence of an entire limb not having been washed in a fossil state out of an older alluvium, and then swept afterwards into a cave, so as to be mingled with flint implements, but having been introduced at the same time with its flesh, or at least when it had the separate bones bound together by their natural ligaments, and in that state buried in mud.

If they were not all of contemporary date, it is clear from this case, and from the humerus of the *Ursus spelæus* before cited, as found in a floor of stalagmite, that the bear lived after the flint tools were manufactured, or in other words, that man in this district preceded the cave-bear.

After this Mr. Prestwich explored the Valley of the Somme, and with his own hands extracted a well-shaped flint hatchet from a bed of undisturbed gravel at St Acheul:

There was no one in England whose authority deserved to have more weight in overcoming incredulity in regard to the antiquity of the implements in question than that of Mr. Prestwich, since, besides having published a series of important memoirs on the tertiary formations of Europe, he had devoted many years specially to the study of the drift and its organic remains. His report, therefore, to the Royal Society, accompanied by a photograph showing the position of the flint tool *in situ* before it was removed from its matrix, not only satisfied many inquirers, but induced others to visit Abbeville and Amiens; and one of these, Mr. Flower, who accompanied Mr. Prestwich on his second excursion to St. Acheul, in June 1859, succeeded, by digging into the bank of gravel, in discovering at the depth of twenty-two feet, from the surface, a fine, symmetrically shaped weapon of an oval form, lying in and beneath strata which were observed by many witnesses to be perfectly undisturbed.

Shortly afterwards, in the year 1859, I visited the same pits, and obtained seventy flint tools, one of which was taken out while I was present, though I did not see it before it had fallen from the matrix. I expressed my opinion in favour of the antiquity of the flint tools to the meeting of the British Association, at Aberdeen, in the same year. On my way through Rouen, I stated my convictions on this subject to Mr. George Pouchet, who immediately betook himself to St. Acheul, commissioned by the municipality of Rouen, and did not quit the pits till he had seen one of the hatchets extracted from gravel in its natural position.

M. Gaudry also gave the following account of his researches in the same year to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. "The great point was not to have found several hundred, which he described in a memoir illustrated by good figures and section of the beds. These tools were not to be found in the vegetable soil, but in the brick-earth with land and fresh-water shells next below, but in the lower beds of coarse flint gravel, usually twelve, twenty, or twenty-five feet below the surface.

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